A HYDROPHILID NEW TO NORTH AMERICA (COLEOPTERA: HYDROPHILIDAE)

Helophorus (Gephelophorus) fennicus Paykull

Elophorus fennicus Paykull, 1798, Fauna Suecica 1:243 [type: Finland].

Helophorus (Gephelophorus) fennicus Gyllenhal: d'Orchymont, 1926, Ann. Soc. Linn. Lyon 72:115-116 [subgeneric characters].

Helophorus fennicus Paykull: Lindroth *et al.*, 1960, Ent. Sällskapet, Lund, 1:64-67 [European distribution].

Gephelophorus sibiricus (Motschulsky): Sharp, 1915, Ent. Mo. Mag. 51:198-200 [subgeneric characters, distribution].

Additional references and synonymy in Knisch, 1924, Junk Coleop. Cat. pars 79: 76-77.

This species is represented in the Canadian National Collection by seven specimens taken during July, 1961, by Dr. R. Madge at Unalakleet and Cape Thompson, which are situated on the Alaskan coast at 63°54′ N. and 68°05′ N. Neither the species nor its subgenus has been reported from North America; the Alaskan specimens match specimens from Lapland that were kindly loaned by Dr. Carl Lindroth.

In *Gephelophorus* Sharp the terminal segment of each maxillary palpus is fusiform and not strongly asymmetric. Each elytron bears a supplementary stria on the basal part of the second interval. The cariniform external margin of each elytron is actually the median line of the eleventh interval, the external portion of this interval being deflected obliquely and inwardly to form a shiny pseudepipleura. This pseudepipleura does not attain the sutural angle and is separated by a carina from the true epipleura, which is opaque and which evanesces at the first abdominal segment. *H. fennicus* is said to occur from eastern Siberia to Lapland and south in the mountains to southern Norway. It measures from 5.0 to 6.0 mm. It has each sutural interval moderately elevated and has intervals 3, 5, and 7 strongly convex and moderately elevated above intervals 2, 4, and 6, which are flat.—W. J. Brown, *Entomology Research Institute, Experimental Farm, Ottawa, Canada.*

NOTICE

The Robert E. Snodgrass library of reprints on insect anatomy and morphology is now housed in the U. S. National Museum, Department of Entomology, and is being perpetuated as a memorial to Dr. Snodgress. Contributors to the field of insect morphology are invited to send copies of their papers to the *Snodgrass Reprint Collection, Department of Entomology, U. S. National Museum, Washington, D. C.*

BEETLE TALK

The following proposals concerning the scientific names of beetles were placed before the International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature:

Laemophloeus immundus Reitter, 1874 (Insecta, Coleoptera): Proposed suppression under the plenary powers. L. P. Lefkovitch, 1964, Bull. Zool. Nomenclature 21(5):375.

Cotinis Burmeister, 1842 (Insecta, Coleoptera): Proposed conservation under the plenary powers. M. A. Goodrich, 1964, Bull. Zool. Nomenclature 21(6):429.

Cryptorhynchus Illiger, 1807 (Insecta, Coleoptera): Proposed interpretation under the plenary powers. D. G. Kissinger, 1964, Bull. Zool. Nomenclature 21(6):440.